

Sporting and Athletic News

DOWNING HAS MANY BATTLERS

Five Real Headline Bouts for Next Monday Night—Stars During Woolgrowers' Convention.

Salt Lake, Jan. 7.—While Hardy K. Downing has been worrying himself gray trying to land a suitable opponent for Ralph Gruman for the big twenty-round bout during the woolgrowers' convention, he says he has found time to line up the greatest "all-star" card for his four-round boxing fans next Monday night that has ever been put on in one night in this city, or anywhere else as far as that is concerned.

Outside of the regulation amateur curtain-raiser there will be five bouts, all of which are real headlines and the only trouble Downing has is in the order in which to run them, as all the boys feel that they are too good to perform in the first and second preliminaries, but as they are all boys of real class the names of the boys that are matched will be drawn from a hat and work in the order in which they are drawn.

Jess Oren, the sensational local battler, will meet Joe Wright, the pride

of Bingham, in the main event of the evening. This Wright person has a number of good boys in the mining camp town and the fans up there are confident that he can beat any of the local boys and it was at the request of a number of these fans that this match was made. A party of fifty Bingham sports have already made reservations and say they will have all kinds of coin with which to back their favorite.

The rest of the boys who will be on the card are Young Gilbert versus Battling Johnson, who will make his first appearance at the club in over a year; Mickey O'Brien and Red Newey of Ogden, who have put up several excellent battles at the Grand; Young Maloney of the Harman club and Jimmie Johns of Ogden, the hard-hitting lightweight that ever came over from the Junction City, and who stopped a number of the best local boys last winter; Jack Meyers, another Harman club favorite, who has been going like a house afire this winter, and K. O. Brown, who originally hails from the east, but who has made a good reputation up around Butte and through Idaho.

This is no doubt the classiest bunch of real battlers that Downing has ever put on any one night and believes that they will give the fans the greatest night's sport ever.

The best part of it all from a spectator's standpoint is the fact that every man on the card is an aggressive miller with plenty of steam behind his punches. The clever boxers are nice to watch once in a while, but the battlers are the ones that bring the fans to their feet.

LES DARCY TO BE KEPT AT HOME

Military Law Prevents Champion Leaving for United States.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Les Darcy of Sydney, Australia, generally recognized as the middleweight champion of the world, may not visit the United States for many months. If he is so fortunate as to reach these shores shortly for the purpose of engaging in a theatrical tour and later taking on some fights, he will have to make his departure from the Antipodes by stealth.

The passing of a military law by the Australian parliament that prohibits the departure from that country of all men between the ages of 19 and 45 conspired to stop Les when he desired to set sail on the Sonoma for America. Jack Kearns, who had signed to manage Darcy for three years and expected to make a small fortune, reached San Francisco yesterday on the Sonoma with the explanation of the cause that combined to keep Darcy at home.

"If the Australian government can bring it about," declared Kearns yesterday in detailing his misfortune, "Darcy will be in a khaki uniform very shortly. But he doesn't want to go to war, and, on the contrary, is anxious to join me here. We had everything arranged for the trip to America."

"Our tickets had been secured, and it was announced that Darcy would show on the stage and fight in the United States. That started a furore about the Australians who were leaving home and not going to the war. The papers took the matter up and the military law was invoked to keep Darcy as well as others at home. It was pointed out that for a chap with so big a reputation as Darcy to leave would induce others to quit, and that if Darcy could be persuaded to join the army he would influence others the same way."

"I offered to put a cash bond of \$5000 or any other amount that Darcy would return within a year, but the officials would not listen to me. One of the secretaries told me confidentially that Darcy would be in the army within three months, whether he liked it or not."

"That statement I doubt very much. Darcy simply doesn't want to enlist, and he will take the first opportunity to leave Australia, without any announcement to that effect. The only thing I can do is to wait here for him, as I am confident that he will put in an appearance."

"Probably 300 letters came to me from mothers who said their sons had gone to war, and they didn't see why Darcy should be exempt. The only thing for me to do was to come away, and I had difficulty in arranging for my passports. As I couldn't take Darcy, I arranged for the McGorby fight and one with K. O. Brown of Chicago, that is to take place in Sydney January 15."

Kearns says the boxing game in Australia is demoralized because of the war, and that no one, save Darcy, can get any big money.

Jimmy Gladby has three more fights under his contract and stayed over for them. Red Watson was also left behind, but will probably reach this country on the next boat. Kearns says Watson could have done nicely in Sydney had he taken care of himself, which is foreign to Watson, as

LARRY CHAPPELLE TO BE AN INDIAN



Larry Chappelle.

When Joe Jackson was handed over to the White Sox, Charles Comiskey agreed to pay \$31,000 for three players. Two of those players, Pitcher Ed Klepper and Outfielder Bobby Roth, he did deliver at once. The selection of the third player was left unsettled until now, when it is announced that he will be Larry Chappelle, who played in the Milwaukee outfield during the last season.

Those who are acquainted with him realize. Jack predicts that as soon as their contracts are concluded, all American scrappers will return home.

WEEGHMAN AND TINKER CONFER

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Charles Weeghman, new owner of the Chicago National, arrived today from Cincinnati and conferred with Manager Joe Tinker regarding the reorganization of the team.

"We will have a lot of players to dispose of soon," said Mr. Weeghman. "The minor leagues are eager for men. They want to revive interest by obtaining star players."

The first of the Cub-Whales to be disposed of is Joe Weiss, first base recruit of the Whales last season. He was transferred to the Minneapolis American association team today.

The Federal league will wind up its affairs at a meeting in New York January 12, it was said today. The National league will hold its schedule meeting in the same city January 14. Clarence Rowland, manager of the Chicago Americans, announced today that he would not try to buy any of the former Federal league stars.

President Johnson of the American league returned from the Cincinnati meeting of the National conference, said that the affairs of the Cleveland American league club were unchanged.

SALE OF LINCOLN CLUB COMPLETED

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—The sale of the Lincoln Western league baseball club and franchise by Hugh L. Jones to the Lincoln Baseball & Amusement company, a stock company, was formally completed today with the signing of the contracts by the directors of the new concern and Mr. Jones. The sale price of the club was announced as \$12,500.

George R. Stone, formerly a member of the St. Louis American league team, now a banker at Coleridge, Neb., is the new president of the club. William ("Ducky") Holmes, manager of the Lincoln club in 1906 and 1907 and later manager of the Sioux City Western league team, will again have charge of the local players.

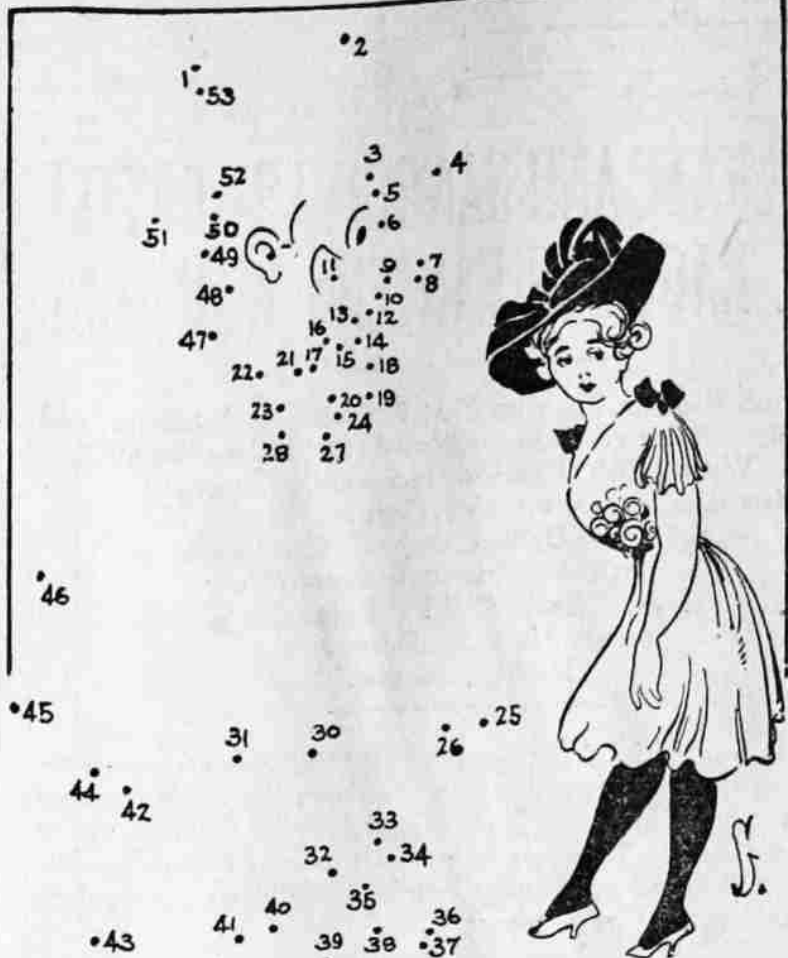
Manager Holmes announced today that he did not expect to keep many of the seventeen players turned over by Mr. Jones with the local franchise, but might use some of the men in deals for other players.

ARMY WILL PLAY MANY GAMES

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Army baseball team will play twenty-two games during the 1916 season, ac-

Just a Word to the "Kiddies"

This painting stunt is just a free-will offering of The Standard to the "Kiddies"—any one over 12 years, in the slang of the "Movies," ceases to be a "kid." No one over 12 can help the "Kiddies" do the drawing or paintings, and to stop it the judges are authorized to make an investigation. If the indications show that the winners have had "outside" help they may be required to appear before the judges and repaint the pictures. So be careful "Kiddies." It is unfair to have a little shaver work each evening to paint a picture and then find that he must compete with an artist of mature age. A square deal will be demanded by the judges.



Can you finish this picture?

Complete the picture by drawing a line through the dots. Begin at No. 1 and take them numerically.



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RELATES STORY OF GALLIPOLI

Ian Hamilton Describes the Disastrous Landing at Suvla Bay.

London, Jan. 6, 8 p. m.—General Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli peninsula was published in the Official Gazette tonight. It tells the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

The Suvla bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under general inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water make painful reading.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light on the great landing at Anzac cove and Suvla bay, August 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks upon the military administration of the government, the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

Praises His Troops. The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and the military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work out as planned.

General Hamilton bestows the highest possible praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted.

The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops. General Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command.

Text of Report. Concerning his retirement, General Hamilton reports:

"On the 11th of October, your lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your lordship on my arrival, that his majesty's government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

The most stirring passages of the document describe the ill-fated landing at Suvla bay and Anzac early in August, for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the

Turkish forces at the lower extremity, where the entente allied armies made their first landing.

Grand Attack of Turks.

This operation began on August 6. The climax was reached at daybreak on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack from the summit of Chunuk Bair upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire regiments, which General Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers though not in spirit.

"First, our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshire and General Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses."

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, with an Indian mountain artillery brigade and the Sixth division Royal Field artillery, were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies."

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept toiling the ridge and pouring down the western slopes of Chunuk Bair, as if determined to gain every thing they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot."

Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line, only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

Deadly Climax of Battle. "At the same time strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the northeast, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days' fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged again into the midst of that fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat."

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old tradition of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all

their gallant men achieved great glory."

Two Generals Fall.

"On this bloody field fell Brigadier General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's camp at Ladysmith. Here too, fell Brigadier General Cooper, badly wounded."

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners of war, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks this same day. General Hamilton continues:

"By evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000 and included a very large proportion of officers. The Thirteenth division of the new army, under Major General Shaw, had alone lost 6,100, out of a grand total of 10,500. Braggardier General Baldwin was gone and all his staff men and commanding officers, thirteen, had disappeared from the fighting effective. The Warwicks and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer."

German Theory Wrong.

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than 25 per cent has been completely falsified. The Thirteenth division and the Twenty-ninth brigade of the Tenth Irish division had lost more than twice that, and in spirit were game for as much more fighting as might be required."

The British had held all they gained except two important salients, one a hill, momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the position on Chunuk Bair, which had been retained forty-eight hours.

"Unfortunately," says General Hamilton, "these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, ten thousand lives, for their loss or retention just marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory. The grand coup had not come off; the Narrows were out of sight and beyond field gun range, but this was not the fault of General Birdwood or any of the officers or men under his command."

Operations in Anzac Zone.

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with comparative success. The Suvla bay expedition, which has been the subject of the greatest criticism, suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate plans were worked out by the army staff with Vice Admiral De Robeck.

During the night of the 11th a division consisting of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth brigades was

(Continued on Page 7.)

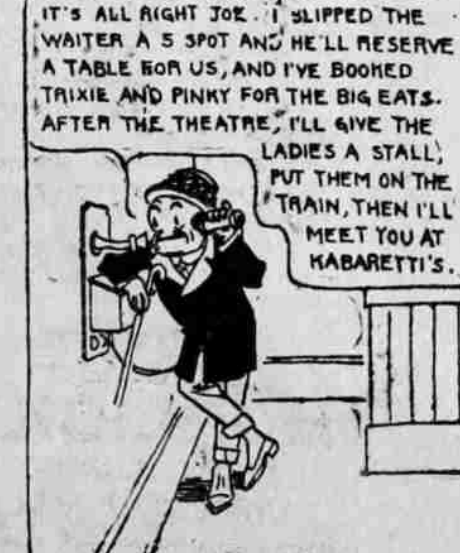
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